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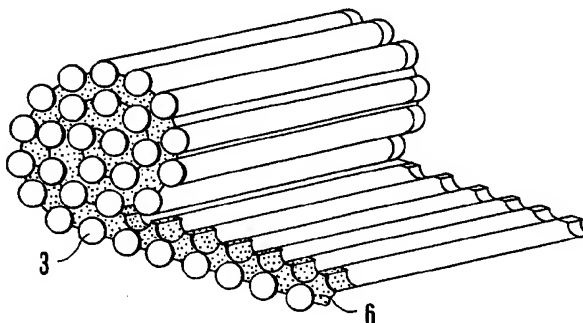
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London EC4A 1DA (GB)(54) **Filter element and method of manufacture therefor.**

(57) A method of manufacturing a filter element (E) comprises a first step of folding a filtering material (1) to form a plurality of superposed portions (13) and a plurality of connecting portions (14) to interconnect adjacent ones of said superposed portions (13); a second step of connecting adjacent edges of adjacent connecting portions (14) by bonding; a third step of deforming said superposed portions (13) into tubular shapes forming tubes (3); a fourth step of rolling said filtering material (1) into a spiral shape with said tubes arranged side by side parallel to one another in the axial direction; and a fifth step of sealing the openings left between said tubes at one end face of said filter element (E), while closing the openings of said tubes at the other end face of said filter element (E).

FIG.18**EP 0 556 932 A1**

The present invention relates to a filter element suitable for use in various type of filters such as a vehicle fuel filter and oil filter, for example, and a manufacture method thereof.

For improvement of filter performance, instead of conventional filter elements formed by bending a sheet-like filtering material into the shape of flower leaves or chrysanthemum in cross-section, there are proposed filter elements of honeycomb structure having a larger effective filtration area per unit volume.

For example, Japanese Patent Publication No. 61-50612 or U.S. Patent No. 2,599,604 discloses a filter element which is fabricated by fusing a flat filtering material and a corrugated filtering material to each other, and then rolling the assembly into a spiral shape to provide a cylindrical laminate with a number of small through holes.

In the filter element thus constructed, as shown in Fig. 36, one end face of the cylindrical laminate is sealed off at inlets of flow passages 91 defined by valley-like portions 71 of a corrugated filtering material 7 and a flat filtering material 8, whereas the other end face thereof is sealed off at outlets of flow passages 92 defined by mountain-like portions 72 of the corrugated filtering material 7 and the flat filtering material 8, while leaving the outlets of the flow passages 91 open. A fluid to be filtered is introduced to the inlets of the passages 92, and the cleaned filtrate is then taken out from the outlets of the passages 91 after passing through the filtering materials 7, 8 for filtration.

However, the above-mentioned structure of the prior art has a disadvantage. The differential pressure between the flow passages 92 on the inlet side and the flow passages 91 on the outlet side is so increased due to such factors as the pressure of the fluid to be filtered or clogging of the filtering materials that the flat material 8 is deformed (as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 37). This narrows and even blocks the flow passages 91 on the outlet side, resulting in degradation of filter performance.

Another problem is in that, when rolling the filtering materials together into a spiral shape, the flow passages may be collapsed because of a difference in circumferential length between the inner-side flat filtering material 8 and the outer-side corrugated filtering material 7.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing a filter element, comprising: a first step of folding a filtering material to form a plurality of superposed portions and a plurality of connecting portions to interconnect adjacent ones of said superposed portions; a second step of connecting adjacent edges of adjacent connecting portions by bonding; a third step of deforming said superposed portions into tubular shapes forming tubes; a fourth step of rolling said filtering material into a spiral shape with said tubes arranged side by side parallel to one another in the axial direction; and a fifth step of sealing the openings left between said tubes at one end face of said filter element, while closing the openings of said tubes at the other end face of said filter element.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of producing a filter element, comprising: a first step of alternately forming mountain portions and valley portions in each of both first and second belt-like filtering materials, the mountain and valley portions extending between the side edges of the belt-like filtering materials; a second step of superposing the first and second belt-like filtering materials with an adhesive means interposed between one side edge of the first belt-like filtering material and one adjacent side edge of the second belt-like filtering material, and bonding together the superposed valley portions by using adhesive so that tubes are formed by the mountain portions; and a third step of flattening said one side edges to cause the adhesive means to close the associated ends of the tubes.

Non-limiting embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is an overall perspective view of a first embodiment of a filter element of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary sectional view of the filter element of Fig. 1;

Figs. 3 and 4 are views showing manufacture steps of the first embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a view showing the operation of the first embodiment of the filter element;

Figs. 6 and 7 are fragmentary enlarged views of the filter element showing a second embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 8A and 8B are schematic views showing the state of fluid passages 3 on the inner and outer peripheral sides of a tubular assembly in the second embodiment, respectively;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view of the filter element showing a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a filtering material showing a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a view showing operation of a fluid to be filtered;

Fig. 12 is an overall view showing the construction of a fuel filter in which the present invention is incorporated;

Fig. 13 is a characteristic graph showing the relationship of the volume, number and pressure loss with respect to the outer diameter of the fluid passages;

Figs. 14 and 15 are a plan and perspective view of a corrugated filtering material, respectively;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of an adhesive member;

Fig. 17A and 17B are front views showing the state of two corrugated filtering materials before and after bonding therebetween, respectively;

Fig. 18 is a perspective view showing another embodiment of the manufacture process of the filter element of the present invention;

Figs. 19 to 21 illustrate a fifth embodiment of the present invention in which Fig. 19 is an overall perspective view of the filter element of the present invention, and Figs. 20 and 21 are views showing the manufacture process of the filter element of Fig. 19;

Figs. 22 and 23 are fragmentary enlarged views of the filter element of Fig. 19;

Figs. 24A and 24B are views showing the manufacture process according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 25A and 25B are views showing the manufacture process according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 26 and 27 are perspective views showing the filtering materials according to eighth and ninth embodiments of the present invention, respectively,

Figs. 28A and 28B are schematic views showing the state of fluid passages on the inner and outer peripheral sides of the tubular assembly in Fig. 22, respectively;

Fig. 29 is a fragmentary enlarged view of the filter element of Fig. 19;

Fig. 30 is an overall perspective view of the filter element according to a tenth embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 31 and 32 are views showing the manufacture process according to the tenth embodiment;

Figs. 33 and 34 are fragmentary enlarged views of the filter element showing modifications of the tenth embodiment;

Figs. 35A and 35B are views showing the bonding steps to close the fluid passages; and

Figs. 36 and 37 are fragmentary enlarged views of a prior art filter element.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, a filter element E comprises two sheets of corrugated filtering materials 1, 2 which are joined to each other at respective valley or bottom portions 12 and 22. The joined filtering materials are rolled into a spiral shape to provide a tubular assembly which has a multiplicity of fluid passages 3 having a substantially circular shape in cross-section and arranged side by side with their axes lying parallel to each other. The tubular assembly has one end face where openings left between the fluid passages 3 are sealed at 52, and the other end face where the fluid passages 3 are closed.

As to the corrugated filtering materials 1, 2, mountain or top portions 11 of the filtering material 1 lying on the inner side, when rolled into a spiral shape, are set to have a circumferential length smaller than mountain or top portions 21 of the filtering material 2 lying on the outer side.

By changing the spacing between the fluid passages on the inner and outer sides of the spiral shape such that the adjacent fluid passages 3 are arranged to contact each other, the effective filtration area can be increased.

Preferably, the total cross-sectional area of all the inter-tube openings is set smaller than the total cross-sectional area of all the intra-tube openings, but larger than the minimum cross-sectional area of a path through which the fluid flows to the filter element.

Further, as shown in Fig. 10, the two sheets of filtering materials 1, 2 may be partially joined to each other, while leaving non-bonded regions 51 between the respective bottom portions 12 and 22.

In addition, the tubular assembly may be formed by bending one sheet of filtering material to provide a plurality of superposed portions and connecting portions to interconnect the adjacent superposed portions, and then spreading out the superposed portions into tubular shapes.

The fluid pressure is radially exerted on the tube wall as indicated by arrows in Fig. 11.

Thus, because of the fluid passage 3 having a substantially circular shape in cross-section, even if the pressure of the fluid to be filtered or the differential pressure between interior and exterior of the fluid passage 3 is increased, the resulting forces will be evenly applied to the wall of the fluid passage 3 and hence the fluid passage 3 will not deform.

Moreover, by setting the total cross-sectional area of all the inter-tube openings larger than the minimum cross-sectional area of the fluid path to the filter element, the fluid is not disturbed in its flow and the surface area of the fluid passages is kept large for improving the filtering efficiency.

Since the mountain portions 11 of the filtering material 1 lying on the inner side are set to have a shorter circumferential length than the mountain portions 21 of the filtering material 2 lying on the outer side, the fluid passages 3 do not collapse when the filtering materials are rolled into a spiral shape.

As an alternative, the tubular assembly can be formed easily using one sheet of filtering material, and this permits simplification of the manufacturing steps.

Fig. 12 shows a fuel filter disposed in a fuel line for supplying fuel to an engine. A filter element E of the present invention, described later in detail, is housed in a filter case F made of iron or resin. The filter element E has the upper end fixedly bonded at its outer periphery to an inner wall of the filter case F by means of an adhesive F1. The filter case F is covered with a cover F2 from above, which is fixed at its outer periphery to the upper end opening of the filter case F by caulking.

Fuel is introduced into the fuel filter from an inlet port F3 disposed at the center of the cover F2 for being filtered through the filter element E, and then supplied to an engine (not shown) from an outlet port F4 disposed at the bottom surface of the filter case F.

Fig. 1 shows the filter element E of the present invention in a perspective view. As shown, the filter element E has a cylindrical shape, and includes a multiplicity of fluid passages 3 each having a circular shape in cross-section and arranged side by side parallel to one another in the axial direction thereof. The filter element E is manufactured as follows through the process shown in Fig. 3 and 4.

The filter element E comprises, as shown in Fig. 3, two sheets of corrugated filtering materials 1, 2 formed by a corrugated roller or the like to have mountain or top portions 11, 21, each having a substantially semicircular cross-section, and flat valley or bottom portions 12, 22 lying alternately. The corrugated filtering materials 1, 2 are each made of any desired material such as filter paper, non-woven cloth, wire netting, or synthetic fabric. Because the flow rate of fuel to be filtered through the fuel filter is lower than that of a fluid to be filtered through other oil filters or the like, the filtering materials 1, 2 with a thickness as thin as 0.14 mm can be employed.

The corrugated filtering materials 1, 2 are laid one above the other, and their valley portions 12, 22 are then joined to each other using an adhesive 51 to define tubular spaces (or tubes) surrounded by the respective mountain portions 11, 21, those tubular spaces serving as the fluid passages 3. The filtering materials 1, 2 thus superposed are rolled, as shown in Fig. 4, in a direction transverse to the axes of the fluid passages 3, thereby providing the filter element E in a spiral shape. On this occasion, an adhesive 52 is applied onto the outer peripheries of the fluid passages 3 at one end face of the filter element E on the side where fuel is introduced, thereby sealing the openings left between the fluid passages 3. At the other end face, an adhesive 53 is filled in the openings of the fluid passages 3 to close them. Thus, there are formed the fluid passages 3 open at the fuel inlet side and closed at the opposite side, as well as filtrate passages 31, defined between the fluid passages 3, closed at the fuel inlet side and open at the opposite side (see Fig. 5).

With the above arrangement, the total value ΣS_1 of cross-sectional areas S_1 of the fluid passages 3 shown in Fig. 1 can be made much larger than the total value ΣS_2 of cross-sectional areas S_2 of the openings surrounded by the fluid passages 3 as compared with the prior art, because of the fluid passages 3 each having a tubular shape. This permits to increase the total surface area of the fluid passages 3 and improve the filtering capacity to a large extent. Reversely stated, if there is no need of enhancing the filtering capacity, the entire size of the filter element can be made smaller by reducing the number of fluid passages 3.

However, the total value ΣS_2 of cross-sectional areas S_2 of the openings surrounded by the fluid passages 3 requires to be set larger than the minimum cross-sectional area S_3 of the inlet port F3 through which fuel is supplied to the fuel filter, or the outlet port F4, etc. The reason is to avoid the likelihood of disturbing a flow of the fuel (fluid) through the flow passages 3.

The size of outer diameter d of the fluid passage 3 will now be considered by referring to Fig. 13. In Fig. 13, the horizontal axis represents the outer diameter d (mm), whereas the vertical axis represents the element volume V (cm³) and the number of fluid passages N. Here, solid lines A, B indicate curves for the element volume, broken lines A₁, B₁ curves for the number of fluid passages, and one-dot chain line C a curve representing pressure loss in the fluid passage.

As will be apparent from Fig. 13, as the outer diameter d of the fluid passage 3 is set smaller, the total surface area can be increased and hence the element volume V can be reduced as indicated by the solid lines A, B. As indicated by the broken lines A₁, B₁, however, the number of fluid passages N must be augmented and this drastically increases the number of steps necessary in manufacture. It has also been found that the pressure loss in the fluid passage starts increasing when the outer diameter of the fluid passage is reduced down smaller than 1.5 mm, as indicated by the one-dot chain line C.

Taking into account the above factors of the element volume V, the number of fluid passages N and the pressure loss, the highest efficiency is found in a range of from 1.5 mm to 2.5 mm of the outer diameter d of the fluid passage.

Further, as shown in Fig. 2, the filter element E is arranged such that the mountain portions 11 of the filtering material 1 lying on the inner side, when rolled into a spiral shape, each have a circumferential length smaller than the mountain portions 21 of the filtering material 2 lying on the outer side. In other

words, the circumferential lengths of the mountain portions 11, 21 are set such that the joined portions between the corrugated filtering materials 1, 2 lie on a circle C defined by the spiral radius r.

Operation of the filter element E thus fabricated will now be described with reference to Fig. 5. Fuel is introduced into the fluid passages 3 as indicated by arrows in the figure, and filtered while passing through the corrugated filtering materials 1, 2. Between the fluid passages 3, there are defined filtrate passages 31 sealed at the fuel inlet side so that cleaned fuel is supplied to an engine through the filtrate passages 31.

At this time, since the fluid passages are each formed to have a substantially circular shape in cross-section, it is possible to avoid any deformation of the fluid passages 3 due to the raised pressure of the fluid to be filtered or an increase in the differential pressure between interior and exterior of the fluid passages 3 caused by clogging of the filtering materials, thereby preventing degradation of filter performance. Also, since the mountain portions 11, 21 of the corrugated filtering materials 1, 2 are set to have their circumferential lengths corresponding to the spiral radius r in this embodiment, the fluid passages will not be deformed or collapsed at their outer peripheral portions when rolled into a spiral shape. This permits to make full use of the volume occupied and further improve filter performance.

Figs. 6 to 8 show a second embodiment of the present invention.

In the above first embodiment, the joined portions of the corrugated filtering materials 1, 2, i.e., the valley portions 12, 22 thereof, are arranged to lie on the circle C defined by the spiral radius r, so the adjacent fluid passages 3 on both sides of each joined portion will not contact each other. Locating the joined portions on the outer (or inner) side of the circle C defined by the spiral radius r can bring about the structure in which adjacent fluid passages 3 are in close contact with each other.

In Fig. 6, the outer-side corrugated filtering material 2 has its mountain portions 21 with height lower than the mountain portions 11 of the inner-side corrugated filtering material 1. Thus, the mountain portions 11, 21 of the corrugated filtering material 1, 2 are set in both their shapes and circumferential lengths such that the joined portions of the corrugated filtering materials 1, 2 lie on the outer side of the circle C defined by the spiral radius r, when the corrugated filtering materials are rolled into a spiral shape with the filtering material 1 lying on the inner side (see Fig. 7).

With the above structure, the openings or clearances between adjacent fluid passages 3 are reduced and the density of fluid passages 3 per unit volume is augmented to greatly increase the effective filtration area. On the contrary, less volume is required to realize the filter performance equivalent to the prior art, resulting in the reduced size and weight of the filter element.

Further, when the filtering materials 1, 2 are rolled into a spiral shape, the radius of curvature becomes larger toward the outer periphery such that the inner side spiral has the smaller radius of curvature, as seen from Figs. 8A and 8B. It is, therefore, required for the part of the filtering material 2 rolled into the inner side to have a larger length ℓ_1 between the adjacent mountain portions 21 than ℓ_2 for the part thereof rolled into the outer side.

Accordingly, in this embodiment, an arcuate length ℓ_4 of the mountain portion 11 of the filtering material 1 and an arcuate length ℓ_3 of the mountain portion 21 of the filtering material 2, as indicated in Fig. 7, are set following the Table 1 below.

Table 1

ℓ_3 (mm)	ℓ_4 (mm)	Number of Tubes
2.0	4.7	249
2.1	4.6	58
2.2	4.5	20
2.4	4.3	14
3.1	3.6	9

Specifically, by changing the relationship between the arcuate length ℓ_3 and the arcuate length ℓ_4 dependent on the specified number of tubes (tubular spaces) during the rolling step sequentially from the inner side, it is possible to eliminate the clearances between the adjacent fluid passages 3 at maximum, and hence roll the fluid passages into a spiral shape closely.

Fig. 9 shows a third embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the fluid passages 3 are designed in their array beforehand such that the outer periphery of the filter element E becomes a substantially true circle, and the shapes and circumferential lengths of the mountain portions 11, 21 are set

corresponding to that design. When rolling the filtering materials into a spiral shape, the fluid passages 3 are so controlled in their positions that the outer periphery of the filter element E presents a substantially true circle.

The first embodiment shown in Fig. 1 causes a step difference a at the end position of the rolled filtering materials, and the outer periphery of the filter element will not come into a perfectly close contact with the inner peripheral surface of the filter case when the filter element is housed in the case, thereby making it often difficult to carry out the sealing work. In this embodiment, however, since the outer periphery of the filter element has a substantially true circle, the outer periphery of the filter element is allowed to perfectly closely contact with the inner peripheral surface of the filter case, with the result that the sealing work is facilitated. This also enables to effectively utilize the space in the case.

Fig. 10 shows a fourth embodiment of the present invention. With this embodiment, when joining the two sheets of corrugated filtering materials 1, 2 at their valley portions 12, 22, an adhesive 51 is not applied to all over the surface of the valley portions 12, but partially applied to leave non-bonded regions 19. This allows the non-bonded regions 19 to exhibit a filtering function as well, so that the effective filtration area is increased to improve filter performance.

In the foregoing embodiments, the fluid passages 3 and the openings left between the fluid passages 3 are closed using the adhesives 52, 53 as shown in Fig. 4. Such closing can be performed in other manners as shown in Figs. 14 to 18.

More specifically, as shown in Figs. 14 and 15, an adhesive sheet 54 made of a polyamide hotmelt adhesive is tentatively bonded to one end of each corrugated filtering material 1, 2 beforehand by hot pressing or the like. Here, the adhesive sheet 54 is formed to be 100 μ thick. The corrugated filtering material 1 concerned is obtained using a corrugated roller or the like to shape a belt-like flat filtering material 1 with the adhesive sheet 54 tentatively bonded to one end thereof, for forming mountain portions 11 each having a substantially semicircular shape in cross-section and flat valley portions 12. The resulting corrugated filtering material 1 and another corrugated filtering material 2 similarly formed are placed one above the other, and then bonded to each other at their valley portions 12, 22 using the adhesive 51. Subsequently, as shown in Figs. 17(a) and 17(b), the relevant ends of the filtering materials are hot-pressed for mutual adhesion of the adhesive sheets 54 on both the materials, thereby closing the fluid passages 3.

The openings left between the fluid passages 3 can be sealed by putting a polyamide adhesive member 6, which is formed into a corrugated shape on both sides as shown in Fig. 16, between the fluid passages 3 at the inlet side while the filtering materials are being rolled, and then fusing the adhesive member 6 to the opposite ends of the filtering materials under heating by hot air or the like. More specifically, the adhesive member 6 has a corrugated shape comprising mountain or top portions 61 and valley or bottom portions 62 which correspond to the mountain portions 11, 21 and the valley portions 12, 22 of the corrugated materials 1, 2, respectively. When rolled into a spiral shape, the fluid passages 3 are fitted in the respective valley portions 62. The openings left between the fluid passages 3 can thus be sealed by fusing under heating.

Although the bonding method shown in Fig. 4 accompanies a fear of not allowing the adhesive to be applied to every corners of the tubular spaces and causing partial sealing failure, the method of using the adhesive sheets 54 and bonding them by hot pressing as shown in Fig. 17b makes it possible to close the fluid passages 3 with high reliability and facilitate the manufacture technique.

As to sealing of the openings left between the fluid passages 3, although the foregoing method also has a fear of causing partial sealing failure at the small gaps between the fluid passages close to each other, use of the adhesive member 6, having a predetermined width and corrugated corresponding to the openings left between the fluid passages when the filtering materials are rolled into a spiral shape, can provide perfect sealability and simplify the bonding steps.

The adhesive sheet 54 and the adhesive member 6 are not limited to the polyamide adhesive referred above, and may be formed of another polyester or urethane hotmelt adhesive, or epoxy or polyurethane heat-setting flexible adhesive.

Figs. 19 to 21 show a fifth embodiment of the present invention. With the fifth embodiment, as shown in Fig. 20, one sheet of filtering material 1 is shaped to form superposed portions 13 each comprising a predetermined partial region of the filtering material folded to superpose with each other, and flat connecting portions 14 to interconnect the adjacent superposed portions 13, these two portions 13 and 14 lying alternately. A polyamide hotmelt adhesive sheet 55 is then overlaid and joined to the filtering material 1 on the flat side. The adhesive sheet 55 is comprised of an adhesive 55a and a support material 55b.

Thereafter, a pin having a circular cross-section is inserted between the filtering material pieces of each superposed portion 13 to form a tube 15 having therein a tubular flow passage 3, as shown in Fig. 21.

As with the first embodiment shown in Fig. 4, the filtering material leaving a multiplicity of tubes 15 or flow passages 3 is rolled in a direction transverse to the axes of the flow passages 3, thereby forming a filter element in a spiral shape.

At this time, the filtering material can be rolled with the tubes 15 lying on the inner side, allowing the adjacent tubes 15 to be arranged in contact with each other, as shown in Fig. 22. Specifically, by setting the length of the connecting portions 14 to satisfy the relationship of $P \equiv d + \alpha$, where d is the diameter of the tube and P is the center-to-center pitch of the tubes as indicated in Fig. 23, there can be obtained the structure in which the flow passages 3 are closely contiguous with each other when rolled into a spiral shape, enabling to ensure the maximum filtration area for the same volume. Note that α is determined in the stage of design dependent on the curvature of the spiral shape.

In other words, those tubes 15 rolled on the inner side as shown in Fig. 28A are required to have a length l_1 of the connecting portions 14 (or center-to-center pitch of the tubes 15) larger than a length l_2 of the connecting portions 14 between those tubes 15 rolled on the outer side as shown in Fig. 28B.

Furthermore, in manufacture of the filter element E, since the fluid passages 3 are formed by folding partial regions of the filtering material to provide the superposed portions 13 and joining the flat adhesive sheet 55 thereto, the manufacture steps can be simplified.

Figs. 24A, 24B and Figs. 25A, 25B show a sixth and seventh embodiment, respectively, in which after folding one sheet of filtering material, the open ends of the superposed portions 13 are joined by applying an adhesive 56 to only the recesses or gaps therebetween. This contributes to save the amount of adhesive 56 used.

Fig. 26 shows an eighth embodiment in which an adhesive 57 is applied to intermittent regions between the connecting portions 14 of the corrugated filtering material 1 and a flat filtering material 2, parallel to the axes of the superposed portions 13. In a ninth embodiment shown in Fig. 27, the adhesive 57 is applied to intermittent regions extending perpendicular to the axial direction of the superposed portions 13. This embodiment provides non-bonded regions 16 which also serve as the filtering surface to increase the effective filtration area, while saving the amount of adhesive used.

Although the filtering material is rolled with the tubes 15 and the adhesive sheet 55 lying on the inner and outer sides, respectively, in Fig. 22, it may be rolled with the flow passages 15 and the adhesive sheet 55 lying on the outer and inner sides, respectively, as shown in Fig. 29. In this case, by arranging to satisfy the relationship of $P \equiv d - \alpha$, where d is the diameter of the tube and P is the center-to-center pitch of the tubes, there can be obtained the structure in which the flow passages are closely contiguous with each other when rolled into a spiral shape.

In that case, however, the superposed portions 13 must be spread out to form the tubes 15 by inserting the pin as shown in Fig. 20, simultaneously with rolling of the filtering material into a spiral shape.

A tenth embodiment shown in Fig. 30 will now be described.

As shown in Fig. 31, filtering materials 1, 2 are shaped to form superposed portions 13, 23 and connecting portions 14, 24, respectively, which are then bonded to each other by an adhesive 58. Subsequently, the superposed portions 13, 23 are spread out using the tapered pin having a circular cross-section, as shown in Fig. 20, to form tubes 15, 25. Then, as stated above in connection with Fig. 4, fluid passages 32, 33 are sealed at the outlet side to provide the bottom-equipped tubes, and the filtering materials 1, 2 are rolled into a spiral shape while sealing the openings left between the fluid passages 32, 33 by an adhesive 52, thereby obtaining a filter element E.

At this time, the diameters d_1 , d_2 of the tubes 15, 25 and the center-to-center pitches P_1 , P_2 of the tubes 15, 25 shown in Fig. 32 are set to satisfy the relationships of $P_2 \equiv d_2 + \alpha$ and $P_1 \equiv d_1 - \alpha$. Here, α is determined in the stage of design dependent on the curvature of the spiral shape.

Although the adjacent tubes 15, 25 are apart from each other, when rolled into a spiral shape, in the tenth embodiment because of the pitches P_1 , P_2 and the tube's diameters d_1 , d_2 set to larger values, it is also possible to arrange the tubes 15, 25 in close contact relation by proper setting of the above parameters, as shown in Fig. 33, resulting in that the maximum filtration area per unit volume can be ensured to achieve the maximum efficiency.

Alternatively, as shown in Fig. 34, the pitches of the tubes 15, 25 are not necessarily equal to each other, and can be set dissimilar as indicated at P_4 , P_5 such that the pitch P_4 is larger than pitch P_5 , for example.

In addition, the foregoing embodiments may be modified as shown in Figs. 35A and 35B. Specifically, adhesive sheets 59 are bonded to the inner peripheral surfaces of the tubes 15 and/or 25 at one end, and the tubes 15 and/or 25 are hot-pressed to fuse the adhesive sheets 59 for closing the fluid passages 32, 33 defined in the tubes 15, 25.

Although the foregoing embodiments have been explained as forming the tubes 15, 25 by inserting the tapered pin having a circular cross-section, they can be formed in such other manners as blasting compressed air, or pressing the superposed portions 12, 23.

Whilst the fluid passages 3 may all have the same diameter, the diameter of the fluid passages 3 may instead be made different in some partial regions. This modification permits partial changes to the rate of filtration for providing regions with filter performance different from each other.

Furthermore, the cross-section of the flow passage 3 may be of an elliptical, oval or polygonal shape. Also, the cross-section of the tubular assembly obtained by rolling one or more filtering materials into a spiral shape is not limited to a circular shape, and may be of an elliptical, oval or polygonal shape.

In the above embodiments, there is provided a filter element which has good filter performance and is free from such disadvantages as deformation of filtering materials and blockage of the flow passages caused by an increase in the fluid pressure or the differential pressure. The design of the filter element also prevents collapse of the filtering materials when rolled into a spiral shape and makes full use of the volume of the filter element to maximise filter performance.

With the above embodiments, because the fluid passages each have a substantially circular shape in cross-section, it is possible to avoid any deformation of the filtering materials caused by an increase in the fluid pressure or the differential pressure, thereby providing the filter element with good performance.

With the arrangement where the mountain portions of the filtering material lying on the inner side are set to have a shorter circumferential length than the mountain portions of the filtering material lying on the outer side, the fluid passages can be prevented from collapsing when the filtering materials are rolled into a spiral shape.

With the fluid passages lying closely contiguous to each other, a larger number of fluid passages can be accommodated per unit volume and hence the filtering efficiency is improved.

Further, with the arrangement that the adjacent fluid passages are arranged to contact each other, or that the two sheets of filtering materials, which together constitute the filter element, are partially joined to each other, the effective filtration area per unit volume is increased to further enhance filter performance.

It is also possible to easily fabricate the tubular assembly using one sheet of filtering material, while simplifying the manufacture steps.

Claims

1. A method of manufacturing a filter element (E), comprising:
 - a first step of folding a filtering material (1) to form a plurality of superposed portions (13) and a plurality of connecting portions (14) to interconnect adjacent ones of said superposed portions (13);
 - a second step of connecting adjacent edges of adjacent connecting portions (14) by bonding;
 - a third step of deforming said superposed portions (13) into tubular shapes forming tubes (3);
 - a fourth step of rolling said filtering material (1) into a spiral shape with said tubes arranged side by side parallel to one another in the axial direction; and
 - a fifth step of sealing the openings left between said tubes at one end face of said filter element (E), while closing the openings of said tubes at the other end face of said filter element (E).
2. A method of manufacturing a filter element (E) according to claim 1, wherein in said third step a tapered pin is inserted between said superposed portions (13) to form said tubes (3).
3. A method of manufacturing a filter element (E) according to claim 2, wherein the tapered pin has a circular cross-section and gives each tube (3) a circular cross-section.
4. A method of manufacturing a filter element (E) according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein in said second step said adjacent edges of adjacent connecting portions (14) are joined to each other by overlaying a sheet-like hot-fusing member over the flat side of said filtering material (1).
5. A method of producing a filter element, comprising:
 - a first step of alternately forming mountain portions (11) and valley portions (12) in each of both first and second belt-like filtering materials (1, 2), the mountain and valley portions (11, 12) extending between the side edges of the belt-like filtering materials;
 - a second step of superposing the first and second belt-like filtering materials (1, 2) with an adhesive means (54) interposed between one side edge of the first belt-like filtering material (1) and one adjacent side edge of the second belt-like filtering material (2), and bonding together the

superposed valley portions (12) by using adhesive (51) so that tubes (3) are formed by the mountain portions (11); and

a third step of flattening said one side edges to cause the adhesive means (54) to close the associated ends of the tubes (3).

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6. A method of producing a filter element according to claim 5, wherein the adhesive means (54) is polyamide adhesive, hotmelt adhesive or heat-setting flexible adhesive.

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7. A method of producing a filter element according to claim 5 or 6, further comprising the step of winding the filtering materials (1, 2) obtained in the third step so that the tubes (3) lie parallel to one other and so that the total cross-sectional area of all the inter-tube openings is smaller than the total cross-sectional area of all the intra-tube openings.

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8. A method of producing a filter element according to any one of claims 5 to 7, further comprising the step of closing the inter-tube openings by using a closing means (6), at the end of the filter element remote from the adhesive means (54).

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9. A method of producing a filter element according to claim 8, wherein the closing means (6) is an adhesive.

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10. A method of producing a filter element according to claim 9, wherein the closing means (6) is an elongate adhesive member having a corrugated shape which conforms to the mountain and valley portions (11, 12) of the filtering materials (1, 2) so as to close the inter-tube openings.

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11. A filter element (E) comprising:

a plurality of tubes (3) formed of filtering material (1, 2) and having a substantially circular shape in cross-section and arranged side by side in a tubular assembly with the axes of said tubes (3) lying parallel to one another;

wherein the inter-tube openings are closed (52) at one end of said tubular assembly to form an inlet end for a fluid to be filtered, whereas intra-tube openings are closed (53) at the opposite end of said tubular assembly; and

the total cross-sectional area of all the inter-tube openings is smaller than the total cross-sectional area of all the intra-tube openings.

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12. A filter element (E) comprising:

filtering material (1, 2) forming a plurality of tubes (3) each having a substantially circular cross-section and connecting portions (12, 22) interconnecting adjacent ones of said tubes (3), wherein said filtering material (1, 2) is rolled into a spiral shape to provide a tubular assembly with the axes of said tubes (3) arranged side by side parallel to one another, and inter-tube openings are closed (52) at one end of said tubular assembly to form an inlet end for a fluid to be filtered, whereas intra-tube openings are closed (53) at the opposite end of said tubular assembly.

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13. A filter element (E) according to claim 12, wherein the total cross-sectional area of all the inter-tube openings is smaller than the total cross-sectional area of all the intra-tube openings.

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14. A filter element (E) according to claim 12 or claim 13, wherein said connecting portions (12, 22) are offset towards the outer periphery of said filter element (E) from the radial midpoint between said tubes (3) for permitting said tubes to be packed close together.

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15. A filter element (E) according to any one of claims 11 to 14, wherein the distance (l_2) between mountain or top portions (21) of said tubes (3) lying on the outer side is smaller than the distance (l_1) between mountain or top portions (11) of said tubes lying on the inner side, when rolled into a spiral shape, for allowing adjacent ones of said tubes (3) to contact each other.

16. A filter element (E) according to any one of claims 11 to 15, wherein adjacent ones of said tubes (3) are made to contact each other by having the relationship $P \approx d + \alpha$, where d is the outer diameter of said tube (3), P is the center-to-center pitch of said tubes (3), and α is the curvature of said rolled spiral shape.

17. A filter element (E) according to any one of claims 11 to 16, wherein said filter element (E) is a fuel filter element, and the outer diameter of each tube (3) is set in a range of from 1.5mm to 2.5mm.

18. A filter element (E) comprising:

two sheets (1,2) of corrugated filtering material each formed with mountain or top portions (11, 21) and valley or bottom portions (12, 22) and joined at adjacent valley portions (12, 22) to each other;

said filtering material being rolled into a spiral shape to form a tubular assembly which includes a multiplicity of flow passages (3) each having a substantially circular shape in cross-section and arranged side by side with the axes of said flow passages lying parallel to one another;

the openings left between said flow passages (3) being closed at one end face of said tubular assembly, whereas the openings of said flow passages (3) are closed at the other end face of said tubular assembly; and

the one (1) of the filtering materials lying on the inner side of the spiral shape has a larger circumferential length of its mountain portions (11) than that of the other filtering material (2) lying on the outer side.

19. A filter element (E) according to claim 18, wherein the ratio of circumferential length of the mountain portions (11) of said filtering material (1) lying on the inner side to circumferential length of the mountain portions (21) of said filtering material (2) lying on the outer side is smaller at the centre of said spiral shape than at the outer periphery of said spiral shape.

20. A filter element (E) according to claim 19, wherein said filtering materials (1, 2) are each divided into plural zones such that the number of said flow passages (3) increases gradually towards the outer periphery of said spiral shape, and said ratio is different for each zone.

21. A filter element (E) according to any one of claims 18 to 20, wherein said two sheets of filtering materials (1, 2) are partially joined to each other for leaving non-bonded regions (19) in said valley portions (12, 22).

22. A filter element (E) according to any one of claims 18 to 21, wherein adhesive sheets (54) are bonded to the ends of said two filtering materials (1, 2) at said other end face and said adhesive sheets (54) are fused to each other, thereby closing said flow passages.

23. A filter comprising a filter housing (F) containing a filter element (E) according to any one of claims 11 to 22, wherein the total cross-sectional area of all the inter-tube openings is larger than the minimum cross-sectional area (S_3) of an inlet path (F_3) of the filter housing (F).

FIG.1

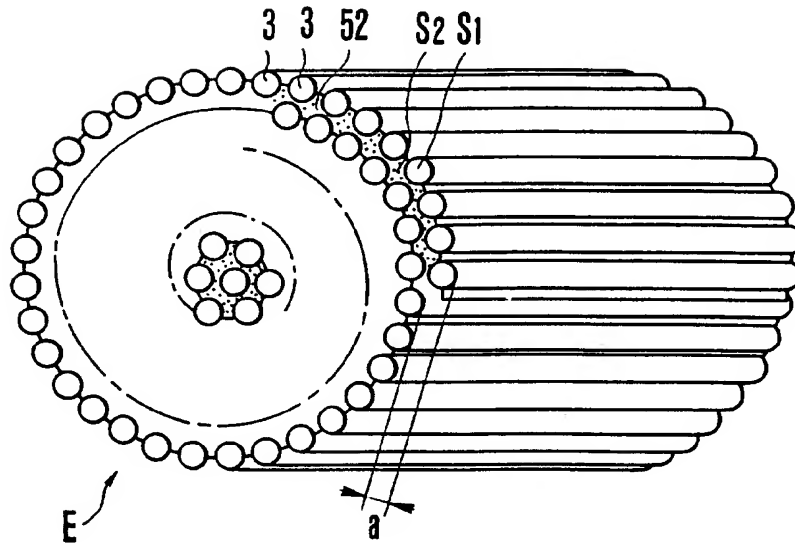


FIG.2

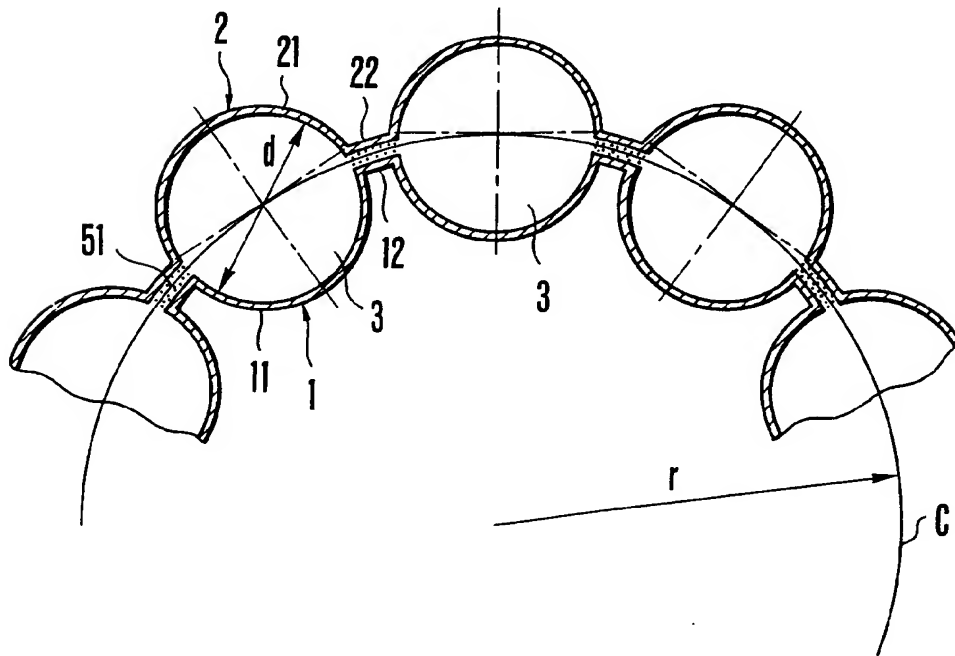


FIG.3

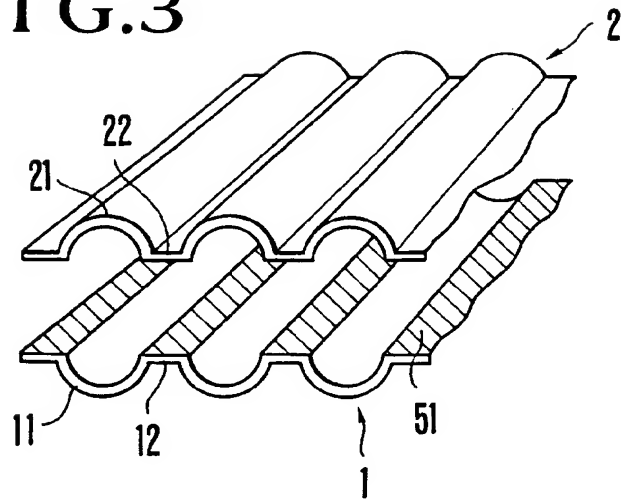


FIG.4

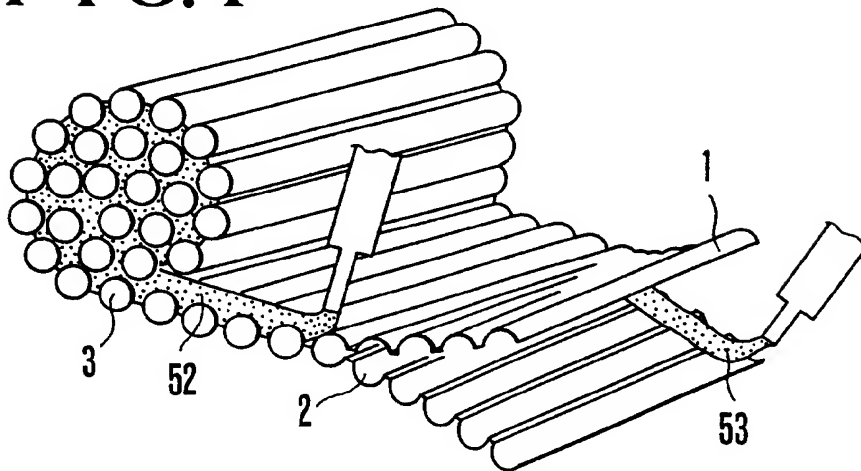


FIG.5

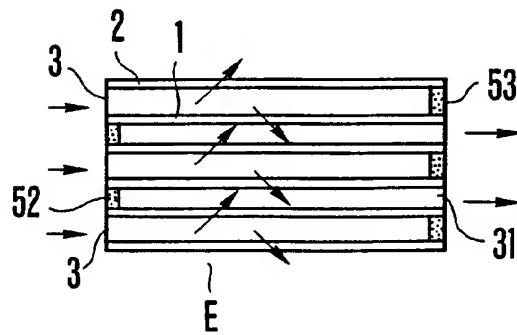


FIG.6

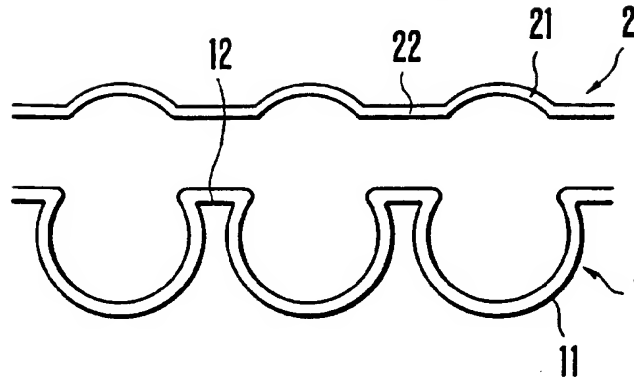


FIG.7

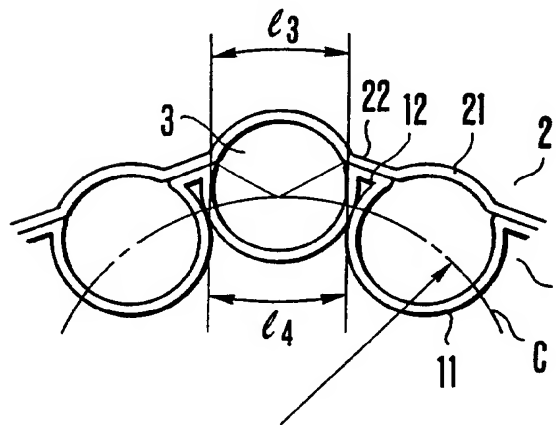


FIG.8A

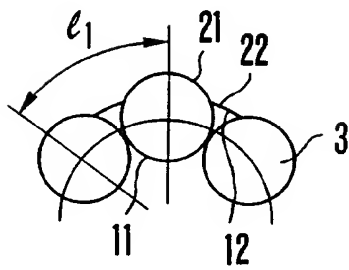


FIG.8B

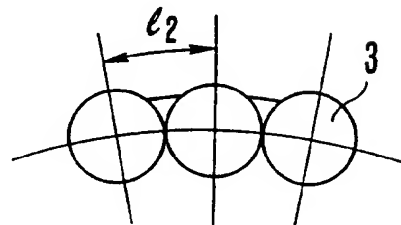


FIG.9

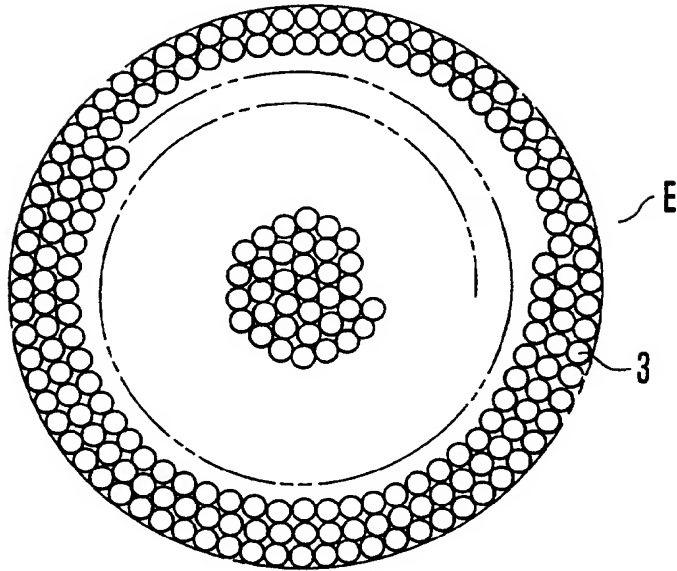


FIG.10

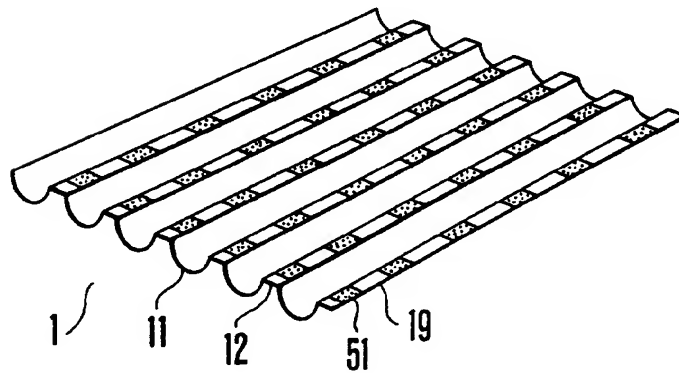


FIG.11

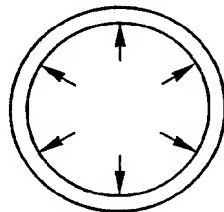


FIG.12

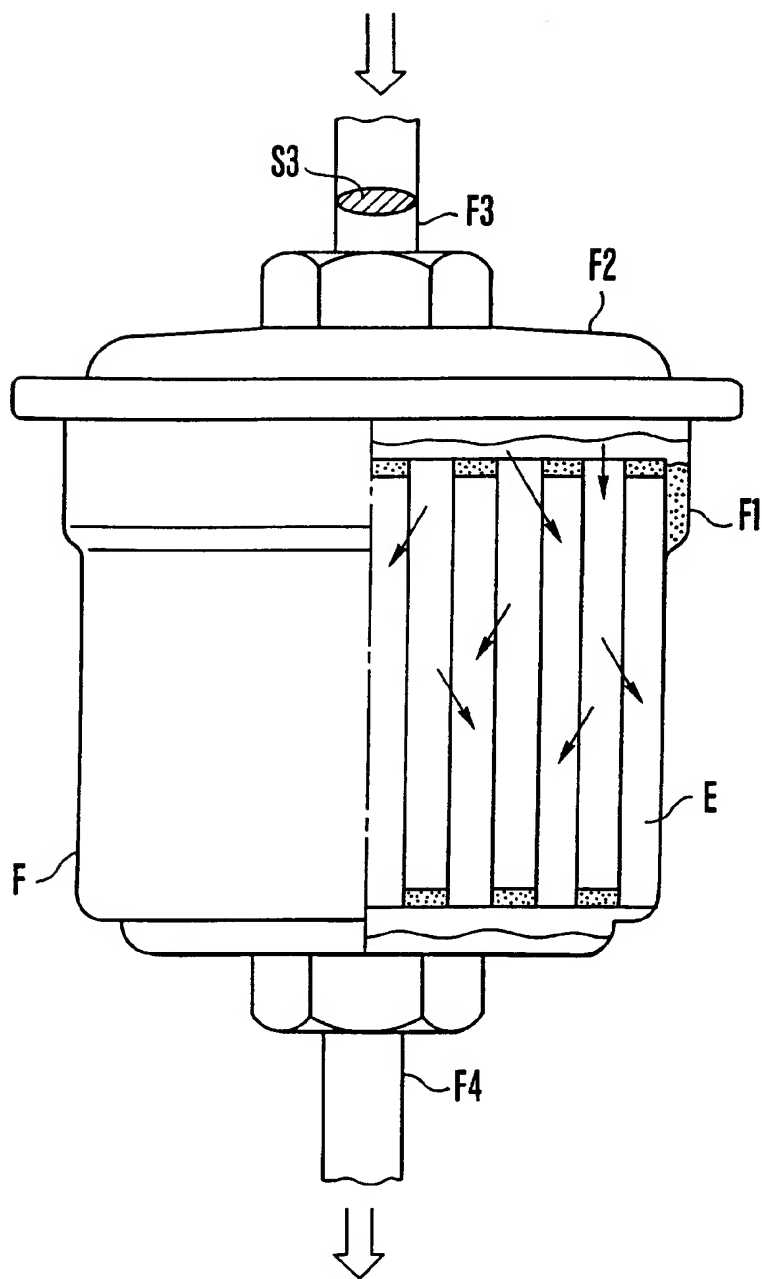


FIG.13

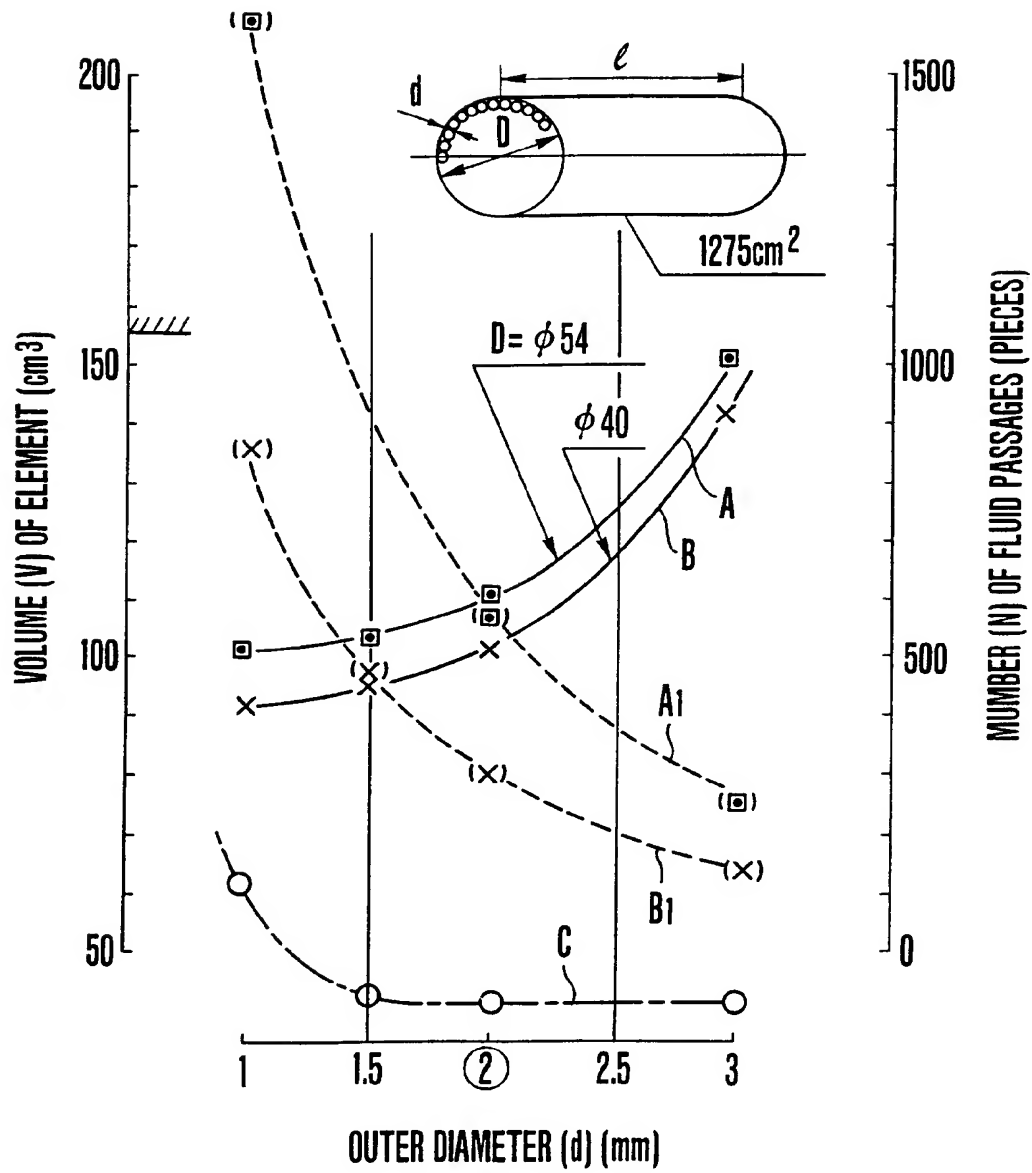


FIG.14

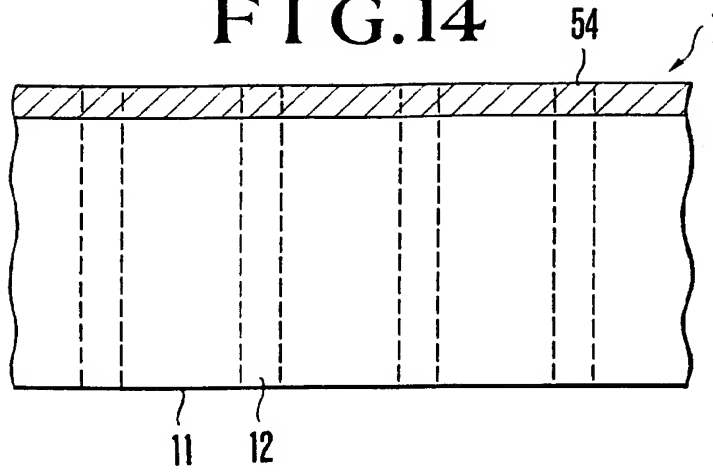


FIG.15

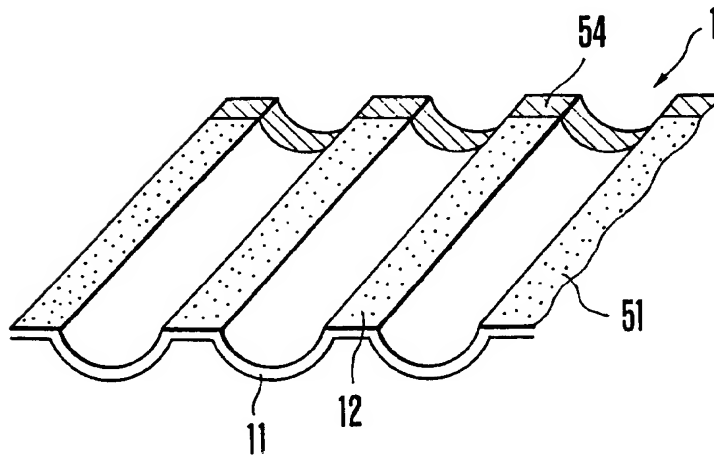


FIG.16

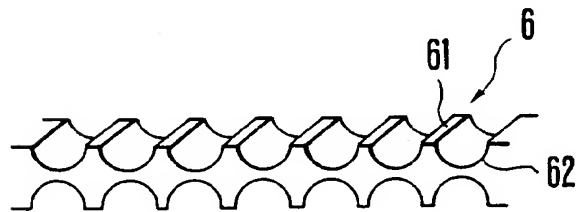


FIG.17 A

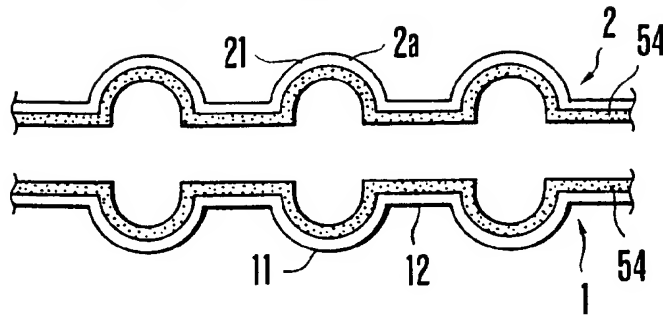


FIG.17 B

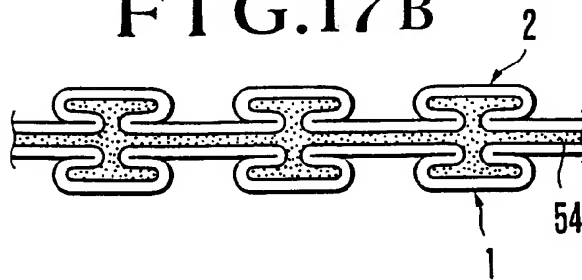


FIG.18

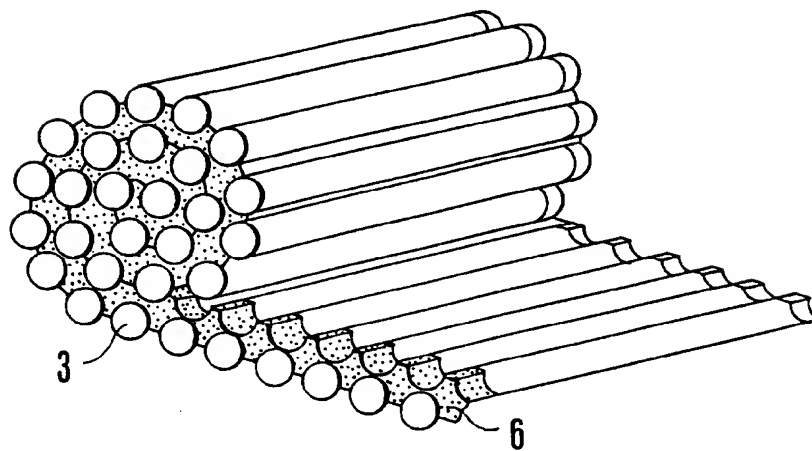


FIG.19

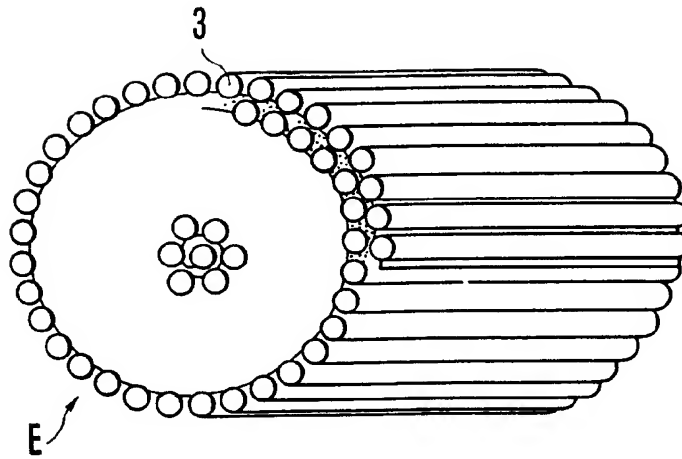


FIG.20

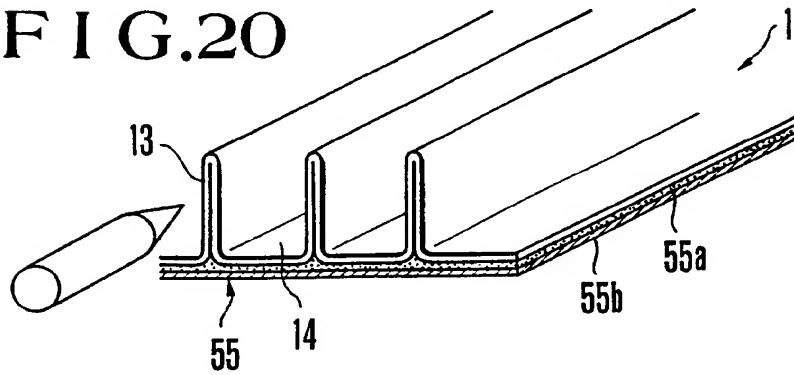


FIG.21

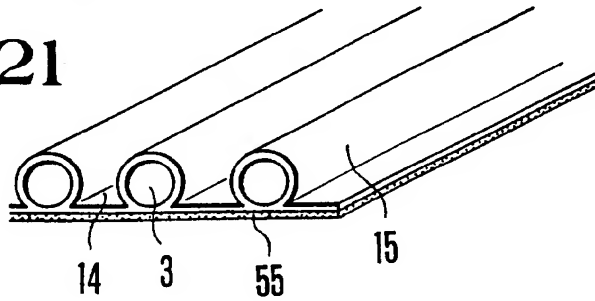


FIG.22

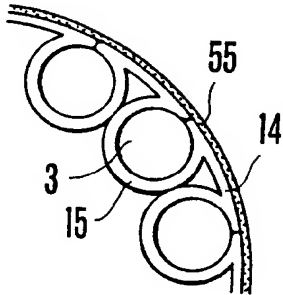


FIG.23

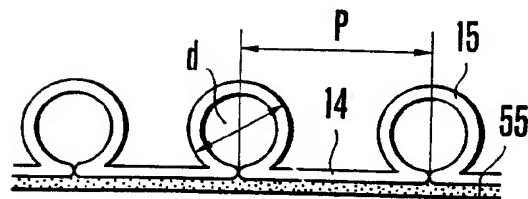


FIG.24A

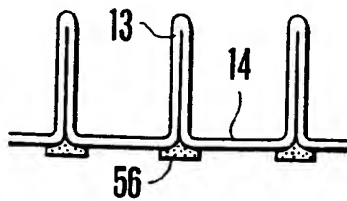


FIG.24B

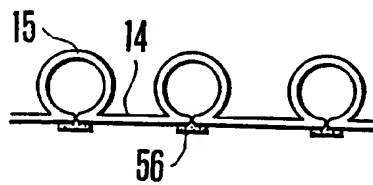


FIG.25A

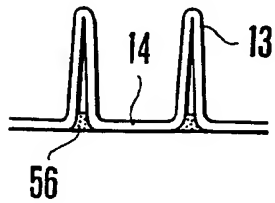


FIG.25B

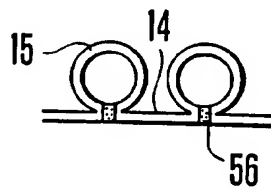


FIG.26

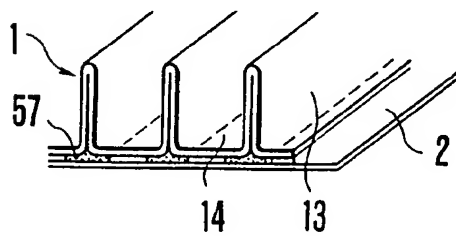


FIG.27

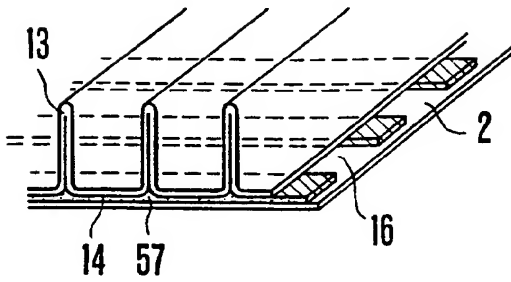


FIG.29

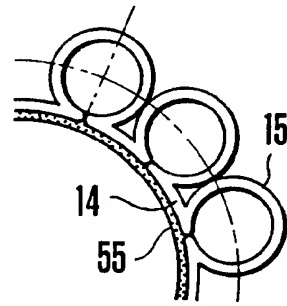


FIG.28A

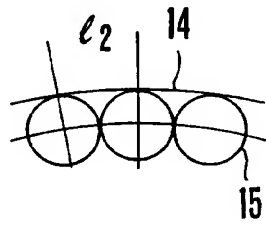


FIG.28B

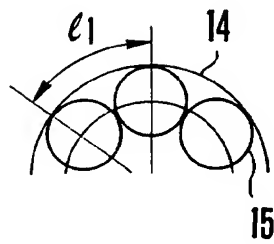


FIG.30

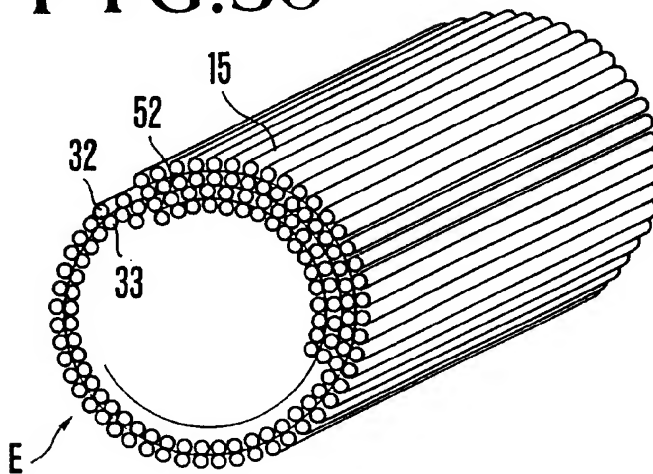


FIG.31

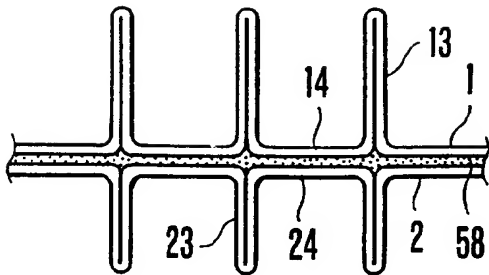


FIG.32

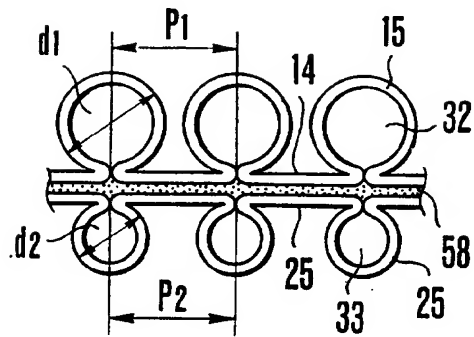


FIG.33

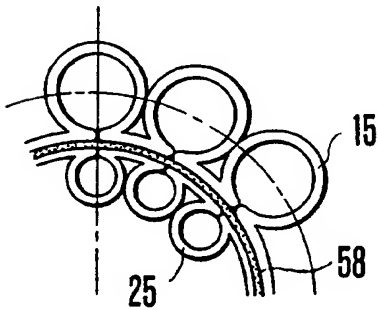


FIG.34

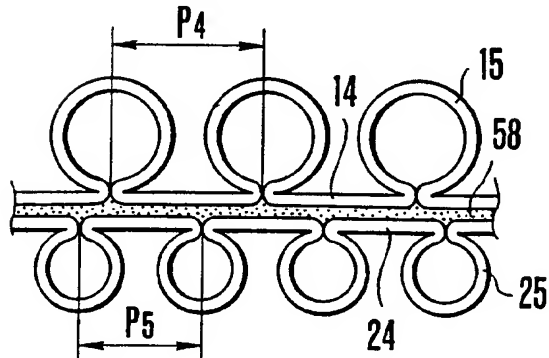


FIG.35A

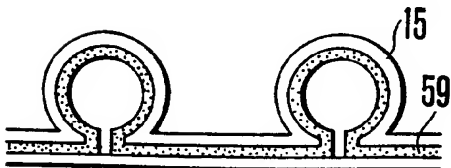


FIG.35B

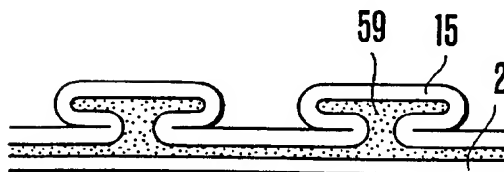


FIG.36

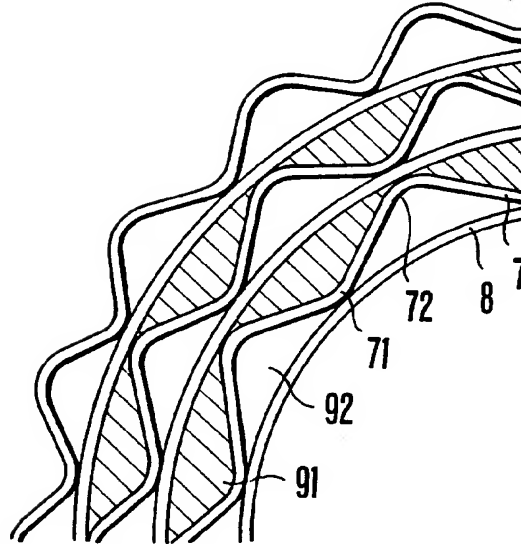
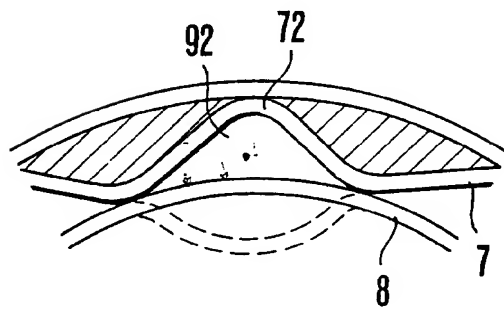


FIG.37





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 93 20 0740

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	GB-A-936 361 (J.V. BAUER) * page 3, line 27 - line 60; figure * ---	1-10, 11, 12	B01D25/22 B01D29/52 B01D29/31
A	DE-B-1 261 481 (H. WÖHRMANN) * the whole document * ---	11-13, 18, 22	
A	WO-A-8 301 582 (DONALDSON CO.) * page 6, line 16 - page 7, line 19 * ---	11-13, 18	
A	EP-A-0 152 513 (NIPPONDENSO) * page 4, line 13 - page 5, line 9; figures 1-3 * -----	11-13	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			B01D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 MAY 1993	Examiner MARZENKE J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	